areas. Arrests have been made of anti-social elements. The State Government has also held peace meetings and all party meetings involving all political parties and Bodo and Santhal leaders for defusing the situation. Camps have been opened to provide relief to displaced persons. Besides, rehabilitation grant of Rs. 25 Crores has been sanctioned and released to State Government for rehabilitation of displaced persons.

(c) According to available reports, about 2.25 lakhs persons have taken shelter in the refugee camps in Kokrajhar district.

Kidnapping and Political Murders in Nagaland

1125. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of kidnapping cases and political murders which have occurred in Nagaland during the last three months; and

(b) the action Government have taken to curb the activities of terrorists in Nagaland and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) As per available reports, there have been 11 incidents of kidnapping in Nagaland during the last three months. No incidence of political murder has been reported during the period.

(b) The steps taken by the Central Government to curb insurgency include, inter alia, deployment of additional units of Central Para Military Forces and the Army, improved coordination and sharing of intelligence, modernisation/upgradation of state Police Forces, declaration of the most seriously affected areas as disturbed areas and notification of the major insurgent groups as unlawful associations. There is also a scheme under operation to meet security related expenditure of insurgency affected States by the Centre. The entire insurgency situation is kept under watch and is reviewed from time to time. Since August 1, 1997 Government of India have entered into a Cease-Fire with the Isak-Muivah faction of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland and Political talks have also been initiated. As a result, incidents of attack on police/security forces in Nagaland have come down from 51 in 1997 to 10 in 1998 (upto December 2). During the same periods, killings of police/security forces personnel have come down from 38 to 14 and those of civilians from 92 to 25.

Mafia Raj in Bihar

1126. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent visit of Prime Minister to Patna he is reported to have said that there is a mafia Raj in Bihar, as reported in the Economic Times, dated the 9th November, 1998; and

(b) if so, the basis of such remarks against the State Government of Bihar where incidents of murders, kidnappings, etc. are much less in comparison to such incidents in the State of uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) What the Prime Minister had stated was that Bihar State had reached a stage where mafia had started behaving as if they were ruling Bihar.

Cases of death sentence for Rape accused

1127. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which persons accused and convicted of rape followed with murder of the victims, including cases whose the victim was a minor, had been sentenced to death, during 1995 and till date; and

(b) whether inadequacy of deterrent provided by law and the legal process is

largely responsible for increase in such cases, indicating the year-wise figures since 1995 showing rapes and rapes with murders?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) 'Public order' and 'Police' being State subjects the registration, investigation and detection of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Information relating to cases of rape followed by murder and quantum of punishment awarded by courts is not maintained at the Central level. However, available information in regard to the incidents of rape during the years, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 is given in the enclosed statement (*See* below).

Various factors, including inadequacy of deterrent punishment and legal processes, are responsible for crimes against women. It is essentially for the State Governments to strengthen their criminal justice system. The Central Government is presently interacting with the State Governments to provide a more deterrent punishment, namely, capital punishment, for rapists.

Statement

Incidence of Rape During 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998

S.No.	State/UT	1995	1996	1997	1998	Remarks (Fig. of 1998 are upto the month of)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	856	812	947	543	August
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	37	43	22	July
3.	Assam	588	580	717	417	July
4.	Bihar	1312	1453	1457	NA	
5.	Goa	19	10	15	12	September
6.	Gujarat	309	306	375	192	August
7.	Haryana	311	336	373	258	September
8.	Himachal Pradesh	116	132	129	91	September
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	109	157	166	68	June
10.	Karnataka	263	222	245	166	September
11.	Kerala	266	389	588	351	August
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3119	3265	3518	2419	September
13.	Maharashtra	1362	1444	1246	809	September
14.	Manipur	12	14	9	8	September
15.	Meghalaya	17	33	37	24	August
16.	Mizoram	41	49	52	50	September
17.	Nagaland	16	9	17	11	September
18.	Orissa	553	617	610	374	June
19.	Punjab	96	178	184	150	September
20.	Rajasthan	1036	1162	1255	909	August
21.	Sikkim	3	9	7	7	September
22.	Tamil Nadu	268	327	324	217	October
23.	Tripura	75	90	98	61	September
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1808	1854	1457	861	July
25.	West Bengal	787	855	824	543	August
	TOTAL STATES	13367	14340	14693	8563	

S.No.	State/UT	1995	1996	1997	1998	Remarks (Fig. of 1998 are upto the month of)
26.	A & N Islands	5	7	9	3	September
27.	Chandigarh	5	9	9	8	July
28.	D & N Haveli	1	3	2	5	September
29.	Daman & Diu	2	1	1	0	September
30.	Delhi	372	484	544	259	September
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	October
32.	Pondicherry	2	2	4	1	October
	TOTAL (UTS)	387	506	569	276	
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	13754	14846	15262	8839	

Source: Crime in India—1995 to 1997 Monthly Crime Statistic-1998.
Note: 1. NA stands for date not available.
2. Figures of 1997 and 1998 are provisional.
3. Figures of karnataka and Orissa for the year 1997 are from Monthly Crime Statistics.

दिल्ली में जघन्य अपराध और कार-चोरी की घटनाएं

1128. **श्रीमती सरोज दुबे:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गत 6 महीनों के दौरान दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली में अपहरण, बलात्कार और हत्या की कितनी घटनायें हुईं;

(घ) क्या उक्त अवधि के दौरान कार चोरी की घटनाओं की संख्या दुगुनी हो गई है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) जून 1997 से नवम्बर 1997 तक एवं जून 1998 से 30 नवम्बर, 1998 तक दिल्ली में जघन्य अपराधों और कार चोरी के मामलों के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(छ) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

गृह मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी): (क) और (ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्, हालांकि इस अवधि के प्रथम तीन महीनों के दौरान अपराधिक मामलों में वृद्धि हुई थी लेकिन बाद के तीन महीनों के दौरान इस प्रवृत्ति में कमी आई है।

(ग) दिल्ली में गत छः माह के दौरान अपहरण, बलात्कार और हत्या की सूचित घटनाओं की संख्या क्रमशः 752, 240 और 326 थी।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

(च) अपेक्षित सूचना निम्न प्रकार है:—

अपराध शीर्ष	दर्ज किए गए मामलों की संख्या	
	1997 (जून-नवम्बर)	1998 (जून-नवम्बर)
डकैती	24	39
हत्या	279	326
हत्या का प्रयास	261	345
लूटपाट	304	459
दंगा	122	105
फिरौती के लिए अपहरण	11	14
बलात्कार	289	240
कार-चोरी	3632	4070

(छ) दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कदमों में गश्त को तेज करना, विशेष रूप से शाम 6.00 बजे से 10.00 बजे तक, ज्ञात अपराधियों की गतिविधियों पर नजर रखना, आसूचना संग्रहण में सुधार, बदनाम स्थानों और